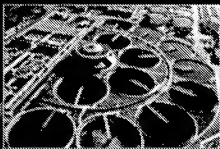




Report to Congress

Implementation and Enforcement of the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy



Draft Permit—A document prepared under 40 CFR §124.6 indicating the Director's tentative decision to issue, deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a permit. A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit application, as discussed in 40 CFR §124.5, are considered draft permits. A denial of a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, as discussed in 40 CFR §124.5, is not a draft permit.

Dry Weather Flow Conditions—Hydraulic flow conditions within the combined sewer system resulting from one or more of the following: flows of domestic sewage, ground water infiltration, commercial and industrial wastewaters, and any other non-precipitation event related flows (e.g., tidal infiltration under certain circumstances). Other non-precipitation event related flows that are included in dry weather flow conditions will be decided by the permit writer based on site-specific conditions.

Dry Weather Flow Overflow—A combined sewer overflow that occurs during dry weather flow conditions.

E

Effluent Limitation—Any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged from point

sources into waters of the United states, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

G

General Permit—An NPDES permit issued under 40 CFR §122.28 that authorizes a category of discharges under the CWA within a geographical area. A general permit is not specifically tailored for an individual discharger.

I

Indirect Discharge—The introduction of pollutants into a municipal sewage treatment system from any nondomestic source (i.e., any industrial or commercial facility) regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the CWA.

Infiltration—Water other than wastewater that enters a wastewater system and building sewers from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. (Infiltration does not include inflow).

Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) —The total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow.

Inflow—Water other than wastewater that enters a wastewater system and building sewer from sources such as roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains,

foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm drains and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, stormwaters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. (Inflow does not include infiltration).

Interceptor Sewer—A sewer without building sewer connections which is used to collect and carry flows from main and trunk sewers to a central point for treatment and discharge.

L

Load Allocation (LA) —The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution, or to natural background sources.

M

Major Facility—Any NPDES facility or activity classified as such by the Regional Administrator, or in the case of approved state programs, the Regional Administrator in conjunction with the State Director. Major municipal dischargers include all facilities with design flows of greater than one million gallons per day and facilities with EPA/state approved industrial pretreatment programs. Major industrial facilities are determined based on specific

ratings criteria developed by EPA/state.

Million Gallons per Day (mgd)—A unit of flow commonly used for wastewater discharges. One mgd is equivalent to 1.547 cubic feet per second.

Mixing Zone—An area where an effluent discharge undergoes initial dilution and is extended to cover the secondary mixing in the ambient water body. A mixing zone is an allocated impact zone where water quality criteria can be exceeded as long as acutely toxic conditions are prevented.

N

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)—The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of CWA.

National Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard—Any regulation promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the CWA that applies to a specific category of industrial users and provides limitations on the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works. This term includes the prohibited discharge standards under 40 CFR §403.5,